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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1893-TWELVE PAGES.

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MEMORY AND ITS IMPROVEMENT IS THE SUB-lect of Prof. A. S. Boyd's lectures at Masonic Temple, 9th and F sts., Monday, December 18, at 2 and 8 p.m. Free to ladies and gentlemen. These lectures are by request, and will be the last. Many have been greatly benefited and the enthusiasm is increasing. If you would know how to remember attend. New class will start at 922 F st. n.w., Tuesday at 7 p.m. d16-2t REV. H. M. WHARTON OF BALTIMORE WILL lecture at Talermacle, 5th st. bet. B and Va. ave. s.w., TUESDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, at 8 p.m. Subject: "Rambles Through Europe." Tickets at door.

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GRILLON.

In Italy Some Four Hundred Years Ago, and Hence the Renaissance.

A large number of those interested in art in this city listened to a talk from Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield Saturday evening at the hall of the Builders' Exchange. It was the second lecture in the course which is being given under the auspices of the Art Students' League, and the attention which this course is arousing was shown in part by the large attendance, comprising nearly every one who is at all identified with art matters here. The lecturer, who is well known, at least by reputation, to art lovers, needed only the brief introduction which was given by Mr. E. Francis Riggs. The theme of the evening talk was the renaissance in Italy, especially as illustrated by the build-ings and art works of Florence. The lectu-rer showed why the lessons of the renais-sance have a practical value 400 years afterward, because of the spirit which made such achievements in art possible. He said that the entire people were then interested in the the entire people were then interested in the work of the artists. They had a pride in seeing their churches, their town halis and their trade halls adorned and beautified. This feeling extended to the residences, which were devoid of much of what are known as modern necessities, but at the same time they were enriched with splendid decoration. were enriched with splendid decoration. He referred to the placing of works of art on the free list in the new tariff bill, and said that the artists of this country did not desire special privileges. What they needed was not protection, but interest, the interest of the public in their work and in their aims. A number of pictures were displayed on the screen at the close of the lecture.

Sons of American Revolution, held in their new rooms in the Glover building, the president presented the latest return from the deaths have been numerous. The loss in eight. Connecticut has the largest state society, with 736 members, and on the opposite ocean Oregon has ninety-eight. The reports of the committee on acceptability and eligibility, and it was agreed that next year the names of proposed and new and habitually in the society's rooms, which will be under the charge of the library committee. Capt. Steover of the advance-ment committee invited attention to the latest additions to the library. Col. Brown-low was appointed chairman and John Paul Earnest secretary of the new comtheir handsomely engraved certificates this season, which are never filled up or presented until applied for. The insignia of this society is of specially chaste and dig-nified design. Among the list of members are 125 army officers and about as many of

Marriage licenses have been issued by the clerk of the court to the following: Alonzo S. Mutersbaugh of Fairlax county, Va., and Elmira L. Mason of Newport News, Va.; Charles Tyler and Edmonia Stewart; Thomas Donnelly of Montreal, Canada, and Sarah Bradley of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Herman Bocorselaki of New York city and Barbara Stepper: Hugh C. Martin of Tayler, Tex., and Amy Ridout; Wm. H. Bixby of New-port, R. I., and Side R. Jones; Wm. Taylor and Annie B. Smith; Wm. J. Ferguson and

PROGRESS OF WOMEN

Toward the Goal of Industrial Emancipation.

of Women.

The position of women, especially in the

economic world, was the theme of a thought-

ful address last evening at All Souls'

Church by Mr. Carroll D. Wright, who, in

addition to his duties as the head of the

important department of labor, has been

intrusted by Congress with the task of fin-

ishing up the work of the eleventh census.

Mr. Wright is a recognized authority on

the modern phases of economic develop-

ment and by his judicious use of statisti-

cal data his conclusions are received with

confidence. The announcement that he was

to talk on "The Industrial Emancipation of

Women" brought together last evening a

large and intelligent audience. The proper

treatment of his subject made it necessary

for him to consider several questions that

are more or less disputed and the conclu-sions reached by him were the more valu-able because they were based on data which

he has recently collected. In regard to the

ne has recently collected. In regard to the one question of the wages paid women, he was able to contradict the generally accepted idea that women were paid less for the same kind of work that was done by

At the outset he said that women had fairly achieved an intellectual and social

equality, which was becoming now more generally acknowledged. He reviewed the

past when woman was man's slave and

done much to rob dogmatic theology of this

The Factory System.

He then spoke of the influence of the

factory system compared with the domestic,

as giving women a wider sphere of action.

The industrial emancipation of woman may

be followed by her political emancipation,

or they may come together. The former

he looked upon as the most important phase in the development of the sphere of women. By industrial emancipation he understood to be meant the production of the highest type of womanhood, not alone

out had not gained such wide notice. There

In the year 1846, Harriet Martineau, the speaker said, had found that in this coun-

try there were only seven employments open to woman. Today there is no line of

remunerative employment which is not open to her. He spoke of the growing prominence of women in all branches of

trade, manufactures, agriculture and the professions. There was no question in the mind of the speaker that this change im-

proved the intellectual condition of wo-men. He believed that their moral condition

proved the intellectual condition of wo-men. He believed that their moral condition had advanced. He asserted that the morals of the wage workers are equal to those under the old domestic system. The min-gling of the sexes in education and in the industries, he said, enhanced the respect for women, and in consequence they occupied a higher plane.

As to the compensation of women in the

lower ranks of the employed, the speaker

referred to the result of the statistics gath-

ered in Massachusetts in 1885, which shows

that the popular theory that women are not

paid equal wages with men for the same work, equally well done, is erroneous. Still

it is true that women receive small pay, and, equally with others, he deplored that

fact. He accounted for it in several ways, such as she is a new economic factor; that

her physical endurance and education is

PROUD OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Herbert Addresses a Pa-

triotic Society at New York.

The anniversary of the Boston tea party

Revolution in New York Saturday. In the

All the naval powers of the world went to work to manufacture armor that could not be pierced, then guns that could not be re-

sisted, then torpedoes that no vessel could stand, then vessels that could catch and

could not be caught. And so, invention contending with invention, modern navies came into existence."

feriority of women could be overcome

the social world.

wages Paid to Women.

WAGE EARNER.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT'S CONCLUSIONS. The Social and Political Freedom

OUT OF WASHINGTON.

A chapter in Diplomatic History. By J. C. The settlement of the Alabama Claims is one of the most conspicuous landmarks in the diplomacy of the United States. It was largely due to Hon. Hamilton Fish, at that time Secretary of State, and is one of the surest of his claims to gratitude and to enduring fame as a statesman. Mr. Davis has had long and intimate connection with the State Department, and his discussion of this subject is very full and based on thorough acquaintance with it in all its political and personal relations, and is a valuable contribution to our diplo-

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F. GRILLON. Rue des Archives, Paris, Sold by all Druggists.

American Revolution. At the second meeting of the board of the secretary general, showing 4,363 names, though the registrar's latest registered number is somewhat larger, indicating the the District society alone has been thirtyliberty bell came up for consideration. Eleven new members were elected on the delinquent members shall be displayed mittee created at the last meeting of the board. Compatriots will please send to them any items of news that are generally interesting to the society. It was said that eighteen members had already called for

FAMOUS FIRE

Veterans Tell of the Burning of the National Theater in 1845.

Some Participants and Their Experi ences - The Flames a Mystery-Meeting of the Association.

The third of the series of reminiscence meetings of the Veteran Firemen's Asso ciation was held at the engine house, 19th and H streets, on last Thursday evening. Mr. James H. Richards presided, and announced that the subject was the fire at the National Theater on the night of March 5, 1845, and said, as he was too young to remember much about it, he would not at-

tempt to describe it. tormentor. When the fire once entered the building it went up into the flies and the shingle roof. As soon as I saw it I hunted for the stage carpenter, Wm. Dun, and found that he had just made a trap, and told him, "The theater is afire." "The devil it is!" he exclaimed, and Mr. Burton was told of it, and a second hand, Uncle Dan Harbaugh, went to the flats, which were opened, exposing the blaze to the audience, and while the flames were traveling along the roof the crowd got out safely. The fire companies responded promptly; the Frankcompanies responded promptly; the Frank-lin being located just opposite, was, of course, first on the ground. From the first there was no saving of the building, and the Franklin took station in front of the Union building (Blair & Rives), and devoted their energies to saving it, and did so, the damage being slight. Outside of the theater the destruction was eastward. past when woman was man's slave and drudge and discussed the causes of this subjection. He did not accept the theory that this was due to the alleged intellectual inferiority of women. Dogmatic theology and the superstition of religion in the opinion of the speaker had done much to perpetuate the dominancy which had been acquired in early times by man over woman. He referred to the passage in Genesis where it is stated that man shall rule over woman, which was supplemented by the utterances of Paul. He believed that this idea was in opposition to the teachings of Christ and the results of modern critical writings have done much to rob dogmatic theology of this

Next Door. Adjoining the theater was a frame building erected by Mr. Harry Lyles and himself for the supper room for the inauguration ball, held the preceding night in the theater, a hole having been cut in the east wall to connect it. Being of frame it soon was consumed, and the wind being northwest the flames soon swept everyth the corner of 13th and E streets. T everything into consideration, the damag could not have been less. As far as h could see, the companies all worked faithfully, and he could not say that any de-

served more credit than another, Other Participants. Mr. B. Kilmartin related that he was in Alexandria on business when the theater was burned in 1857, and he ran up with

as wage workers, but in professional careers. By means of the factory system woman did not supersede man, but supplemented his efforts. In the bringing together of large numbers of people in the factories attention was called to their ignorance, which existed before, however, but had not gained such wide notice. These afraid of losing it.

Mr. Goodrich of the Perseverance related that he was on the avenue near 11th and ran to the fire in shirt sleeves and slippers. Ben Throop and he had the Persy pipe on the east side of the building, when some one pulled the hose back, and they went flowed from this awakening a stimulus to education and the establishment of too, getting out just as the wall fell.

Mr. Godwin Pierce said he was near the
wall when it fell, and he lost a coat there.

Mr. James R. Dobbyn was present also. Mr. Williamson said he was a police officer at the time and was present at the After the destruction in 1845 it was re-built in 1849 for Jenny Lind's appearance. After some further talk the next public

meeting was fixed for January 4. DAMROSCH'S ORCHESTRA STRIKES.

The Musical Union Refuses to Allow Hegner, the 'Celloist, to Play. Walter Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, has made open issue with the Musical Protective Union. The orchestra struck last night, and he

discharged them and dismissed the audience.

The trouble arose over the engagement of Herr Hegner, the 'cello player, who took Hekking's place at the beginning of the control of t the present season. Hegner gets a salary waitan pastorate. of \$3,500 a year-one of the biggest salaries ever paid to a 'cello player for orchestra work. Two years ago Mr. Damrosch brought over Herr Brodsky to play first violin and

defective and her equipment for life work is insufficient, caused by the hope that her do solo work.

The Musical Union is the organization work will soon be interrupted by matri-mony. The problem of how the relative inwhich protested against the coming of the Strauss Orchestra and which has tried to shut out other foreign bands under the contract labor law. All of Damrosch's players He expressed the opinion that the industrial development in the future would result in a decrease in the number of marriages When Brodsky came over the union recogand an increase in the number of divorces. been in the United States six months be when women are able to support themselves until they can make a marriage that is based on companionship in the holiest sense, rosch asked the same consideration for Hegner some members of the union who used to play in the symphony orchestra instead of making hasty, ill-assorted unions to get a support. The morals of the com-munity would be advanced. In this conand who do not like Damtosch objected.

At one concert the members of the ornection he quoted the views of Frederic Harrison and those of Mrs. Fassett, who take opposite grounds. He referred also to the socialistic theory, which sees in the inchestra refused to play with Hegner and he had to be excused by the conductor, Last week Damrosch made a final appeal to the union in the name of art. dustrial emancipation of women the breaking up of the family.

In the opinion of the speaker the future

very candid member shouted: "Art be d—d; we are after money." Then Damrosch resigned from the union. Saturday he set the union at defiance. had in store for women the prospect of the extension of her intellectual opportunities; He put Hegner in the orchestra at his regalso of her absolute social equality. If this leads to equality in political rights, we must not quarrel with it. The best result of modular afternoon concert. The members of life, the orchestra had to choose between breaking the union rules and subjecting themern tendencies would be the acknowledgment that woman is the rightful owner of herself and is entitled to recognition. Then there will be a purer, happier condition of selves to fine and possible boycott or going on strike and forfeiting their contracts with Damrosch. They played Saturday night, but it was their last appearance. Yesterday they determined to bring things to a climax, and when Damrosch took up his baton there was no response to the usual signal for the band to play.

WAR ON SECTARIAN LINES. and Catholics.

afternoon there was a reception at the Ho-The antagonism between the Catholics tel New Netherlands to Prof. John Fiske. and the Order of United American Methe historian. The Daughters of the Americhanics and the American Protective Assocan Revolution, as well as the Sons, were present. In the evening there was a banciation in New Jersey has broken out into quet at Deimonico's, at which Prof. Fiske was the special guest.
The speakers were Secretary Herbert, Gen. Horace Porter, Amos P. Wilder, Sen-ator Lindsay, James H. Hoyt, Prof. Brin-ton and Prof. Fiske. Secretary Herbert said that the time had come when patriotic Americans were beginning again to be proud of the American navy. He said:
"We are forty-four republics, each with its distinctive government, its separate his-tory, its peculiar traditions, its local preju-

dices; each more or less jealous of its rights and its authority, but altogether we are one grand republic, of which the navy of the United States is the right arm, carrying aloft our flag to the remotest nations of the earth, an emblem of the might and majesty of 70,000,000 of united freemen."

He traced the history of the navy to the late war, and then said: atte war, and then said:
"Out of the throes of that great conflict
were born the swift commerce destroyer,
the torpedo, the great gun and mighty battle ship of today. The shock of the battle
of the Merrimac and the Monitor in Hampton Roads resounded around the earth. It
kindled the fires in the workshops of Europe.
All the nevel powers of the world weet.

A TALK ON HAWAII.

Rev. O. P. Emerson Tells of the Baleful Influences of the Monarchy.

SOUGHT TO STAMP OUT CHRISTIANITY

The Work of the Missionaries Opposed by Pagan Practices.

CAUSE OF THE REVOLUTION.

Rev. O. P. Emerson, who has had much Veteran Joseph Williamson said that he experience as a missionary in the Hawaiian well remembered this fire, for he was there. Islands, delivered a very interesting ad-Old Billy Burton was the lessee, and the dress at the Metropolitan Presbyterian play of "Beauty and the Beast" was on the Church last evening, in which he presented stage, and he was a scene shifter. There some new facts in regard to the efforts was a large house, for it was just after the made to Christianize the inhabitants of inauguration of Mr. Polk, and many of those islands and how these endeavors the visitors had not yet left town, and all were received by the Kalakauan dynasty. was going on well, none dreaming that He drew a parallel between the experiences such a devouring beast was near. The fire of the Hebrews weeping and praying by originated in the alley, but from what cause the rivers of Babylon for their subjugated he did not know. There was no gas then, country and of the Hawalian people, and and the light was from sperm oil. In the rear were large doors for taking in and out the scenery, and in one of these was cut a small door, and against the rear wall hung a drop curtain, which the hands called a the willows, for all this while it has been said: Hawaiian Christianity, during the continuance, at least, of the Kalakauan in the presence of most depressing and harmful, corrupt, idolatrous influences. But now that this kingdom has, in the kind providence of God, been taken away, we believe that the native Hawalian churches will be able to do a work which the influence of a corrupt heathen court has, for the last twenty years, prevented them from do-

> A Chapter Never Yet Written. There is a chapter in the history of Hawalian Christianity which the churches of this land know little about. Indeed, it has hardly yet been written. But the time has come when it shall be written, and I believe it to be my duty to give you a certain acquaintance with it, for it accounts, in large measure, for the present situation of things out there, and it reveals the possibilities of good which may be hoped for by the Hawaiian churches as coming out of the late revolution. Many influences have operated to corrupt the Hawaiian Christianity and to weaken the power of the churches which the missionary fathers established, but I here submit that no one influence in all the land has been so baleful as the Kalakauan dynasty. No twenty

years in all the history of those churches have been more sad and hopeless than the twenty years that have just passed, and which are now signalized by the overthrow of that power. Permit me here to recount some of the deeds of that dynasty, and let me say that what I bring to the charge of the late King Kalakaua I also bring to the charge of his sister, the late Queen Liliuokalani; for though at first she carried the Sun company. He had \$1,400 in his pocket, which he received from the Old Dominion Bank, and when opposite the monument grounds a button came off his pants and the money being heavy he was a failed by losing it. which was given to idolotry, the appeal which was made to the old heathen and superstitious spirit which was still in the

After the coming of the missionary fathers, and during the reign of the Kamehamehas, the determined assault which had been made upon heathenism had broken its power. The nation became a really Christian nation. The generation was converted to the truth. Up to 1863 more than 77,000 converts had been gathered into the churches. Then it was, during a visit of Dr. Anderson, then foreign secretary of the A. B. C. F. M., that the policy was adopted of putting the churches under the charge of

rative pastors.

The missionary fathers had done their work. They had reduced an unwritten language to writing; they had translated the Bible and the hymn book, the spelling book and the arithmetic, and created secular and religious literature, and found-ed the schools, the churches and the homelife where this was taught and enjoyed. In short, they had established in the land a

wailan pastorate.

The outlook was hopeful; the wisdom of the fathers approved the change. Before long twenty large parishes were divided into nearly three times that number, and as fast as the native preachers could be trained they were put in charge of these parishes. The First Attack on Christianity. Christianity was made in 1868, when King The first marked attack on the Hawaiian Lot Kamehameha began to issue licenses and Damrosch himself belonged to the union. to Hawailan kalumnas or sorcerers. These licenses permitted these men to practice of ruin. When it at last was added to all nized him as an artist and suspended its licenses permitted these men to practice of ruin. When it at last was added to all rule requiring that a musician shall have the healing art as they knew it. Their the other iniquities the white man felt that power was the power of the fetish worship- he must fight, and when finally, after all er; of the sorcerer and practicer of the black arts that appealed to the superstitious move to take away from the white man his vote, leave him helpless in the hands of black arts that appealed to the superstitious fears of the people. Their use of drugs and herbs, where these were used, was supported by heathen incantations and pray-

because he could pray people to death. Every native pastor had his antagonist in a flative kaluma. Over against the church the kaluma set up his idolatrous shrine.

Thus there has grown up a heathen party hating the whites; a party that divides each parish in the land, and even invades the was celebrated by the Sons of the American Harsh Language From Protestants I have heard Hawaiian pastors again and that the best of them will never cry to God again tell in pathetic tones how these again for a king or for a queen, for they heathen influences have stolen away from have been fairly weaned from such rule. them their people. Increase of Heathen Influences.

> grocer, both of whom were accused of belonging to these orders.
>
> On Saturday a local paper in Orange published an alleged list of the members of the local council of the American Mechanics, and also what they claimed was an authentic copy of the anti-Catholic oath required from candidates joining the American Protective Association.
>
> This publication has aroused a most bit.
>
> I have heard them confess to this tisches. I have heard them confess to this purpose to stop the work? That ancient Hebrew picture of brave men fighting for ance. I could go over the list of the Hawaiian ministry and give the names of probably nearly every man who now has fetisches in his or his wife's possession, and who is thus more or less under the influence of the Kaluma or sorcerer of his parish.
>
> If I cannot name every man in the parity. This publication has aroused a most bitter feeling in the community.
>
> A New York evening paper that circufluence I can name those who have come A New York evening paper that circu-lates largely in the Oranges has fallen under the ban and has been also boycotted because it has published full reports of the meetings.
>
> are to get the proceeds of a merian, much is to be and dramatic entertainment which is to be of the great lights we are now making out here is against this heathen tendency, and the meetings. because it has published full reports of the meetings.
>
> The Rev. John Krantz, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church at Jersey City, preached last night to the Order of American Mechanics. He made no adverse remarks regarding the Catholic Church, but indirectly alluded to the Rev. John L. Scud-davis attack on Catholics in preaching tin the make short work of the fight.

party; that they made a bid for its influence; that they made a bid for its in-fluence; that they won it to their support; that they greatly enlarged it; that they intrenched it yet more strongly in the land, and used it to achieve their wicked ends.

be received up to noon of the day of publication, precedence being given to those first received.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are urgently requested to hand in advertisements

Kalakana Made the Pagan Party. It may be said that Kalakaua made the party. When he came to the throne he gathered the scattered forces of heathenism together and proclaimed himself their high priest, and led them in the onslaughts he made against the Christian civilization which had been so happily founded in Hawall. He was about as corrupt a king as ever ruled on any throne. His court, like himself, was also corrupt. He himself was given to the practice of the grossest im-morality. In his wickedness he fomented the race feeling. He worked through the heathen party to make the Hawalians bit-ter against the white man. He who had been enthroned almost by the white man became the white man's enemy. Though he should have been king for all, he reigned

He tried to paganize the country and heathenize it. He made a deliberate attempt to bring the free church of Hawali under his power. He worked to debauch its ministry. He set himself up as a student of the ancient heathen cult and founded a society for its revival. With a blasphenous purpose he declared that there was a har-mony between the Christian and the heath-en faith. He declared Jehova to be but one of the gods to be supplicated. Kalakaua thus did his utmost to corrupt the Hawailan Christianity. He brought it very low. He gave it a blow which it must be the work of a generation to heal, and my charge is that Ouen Lillipokalani followed at last the path a generation to heal, and my charge is that Queen Lilliuokalani followed at last the path which her brother had so plainly marked out. She gathered about her throne this corrupt heathen element. She allied it with her rule as one of its prominent factors, and when in those last mad days of her reign she sought to gain absolute power, she went through the farce of putting forward this bitter heathen element as the petitioners for the acceptance at her hand of titioners for the acceptance at her hand of the revolutionary constitution which she had had her lawyer secretly prepare for her. Thus she gathered about her the worst elements of the land that they might come to her support during those last days of her

mad purpose of self-aggrandiz The Rum and Opium Traffic. But again, there were other influences which these guilty Hawaiian rulers let loose on their people to their destruction. There

was the rum and oplum traffic. No rulers ever so encouraged this nefarious traffic as did they. Kalakaua legalized the sale of liquor among his people, and sold two opium franchises at \$70,000 aplece, and Queen Liliuokalani signed the distillery and opium bills. Kalakaua smugled rum into his kingdom and set up saloons in in-terest of his own pocket; and Liliuokalani joined the opium ring and kept in power and nearest to her on her throne men who were engaged in this lawless and wicked

traffic.

In the help they gave to the rum and the opium traffic, in the commercial gain they sought out of it for their private purses, King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani are to be justly charged with a deliberate attempt to destroy the lives of their people.

The speedy extinction which threatens that people may be traced largely to the use of these poisons. Liquor was the first potent poison to be piled, and then opium was added to it. Not only were the laws made such that liquor could be easily obtainable, but such men were kept in office that opium might come in also, for the that opium might come in also, for the trade was profitable to the royal purse, and on election days it was customary to fur-nish liquor to all who voted the royal ticket. Whisky helped the royalist fight his battle at nd whisky was but a p bribe with which these rulers carried the day.

If this traffic in rum and opium were to be countenanced, encouraged and continued for another twenty years, as it has been for the twenty years just past, the native Hawalian would cease to be an element of importance in the land, for he would be mostly killed off.

What Would Follow a Monarchy. Let this wicked rule which was represented by Kalakaua and his sister, contin ue to hold the ground for but half the time it has already held it, and the native Hawalian Christianity would be all but dead, for then the generation now coming up for its reinforcement would be so irretrievably alienated from the truth and so corrupted as to be hardly convertible. Even now the pastors in the field are crying out that the hearts of the people have been so embittered and alienated as to make it all embittered and alienated as to make it all but impossible to reach them. This is what rum and opium and heathenism has done under support from the throne. This is what bribery and party strife and the fo-menting of race feeling have done under the lead of the throne.

The corrupt pagan and heathen influence of the courts of Kalakaua and of Lilluoka-leni have resched so decrive into the life of

lani have reached so deeply into the life of that people that its recovery must be slow. Not only has there been a deliberate at-tempt to corrupt the church, there has also been a deliberate and often achieved attempt to corrupt the state. The entire civil and social life of the people has felt the hurt of this ungodly, wicked court, and if there is anything the Hawaiian people should thank God for it is for its final, utter

overthrow. Why the White Men Fought. Had it continued the distillery and oplum laws that were passed by it would have continued. Had it continued the Louisiana lottery would have become another factor

ported by heathen incantations and prayders to the ancient gods. They leveled these
incantations and prayers against their enemiles. They claimed to be able to pray people to death, and where prayers did not avail
they would sometimes use poison.

Thus there came to be a power in the
land that was feared. This power stood for
the revival of superstition, and became a
menace to the development of the Christian
life.

Each village had its kaluma or sorcerer,
who was greatly feared. He was against
the light, against the missionary influence,
against the white man and the white government doctor.

He professed to be able to heal the sick
because he could pray people to death,
so heathen and anti-Christian, then the white
man felt that he must fight, and has won a victory that every
civilized people must applaud. It was a
victory won not only for that picturesque,
beautiful, monumental outpost of civilization, but also for you.

Thus I submit that though during the
last twenty years the Hawalian Christianity, so far at least as the native Hawailan churches are concerned, has, because of a corrupt, heathen rule, been shedding tears by its fertile river sides and
has hanged its harp upon the willows the
experience has been a helpful one. The
good native Christians out there will never
exain want to go back to that hateful
idolatry.

idolatry. No King or Queen Can Ever Again Reign.

No king or queen will ever again be able to beguile them into it. They have come by their sad experience to be above the cor-ruption of a pagan court. Verily, I believe have been fairly weaned from such rule. Nor will they be content with anything that is likely to stand as a menace to their ciation in New Jersey has broken out into an open battle. The Rev. Hugh Fieming, rector of St. John's Catholic Church of Orange, has been outspoken in his denunciation of these orders, and recently published over his signature an arraignment of Messrs. Scudder, Millington and others who have attacked the Catholics. This was followed by an open boycott of Chas. P. Cameron, a baker, and B. P. Laidlaw, a grocer, both of whom were accused of belonging to these orders.

On Saturday a local paper in Orange in a paper of the same and the story of their final delivers and their supersitious fears so worked on as to become themselves keepers of fedianging to these orders. I have heard them confess how the Ka- carnest purpose after a purer Christian life.

For the Sea Island Sufferers.

The Sea Island sufferers of South Carolina Business College in the hall of that institution. There are to be readings and recitations and singing, with a debate on the tem-

der's attack on Catholics in preaching in to make short work of the fight.

This, then, is the point I make against a tirade, and he also criticised Father Fleming's reply to Mr. Scudder. He said that neither showed the true Christian spirit.

It, there is great nope that they will be added to make short work of the fight.

This, then, is the point I make against volved in the program, and there is no doubt about its success. Tickets can be obtained from the students or at the college, 7th and the program is the late dynasty—against Calebana and against Queen Liliuokalani—that while they are countenance to this heathen.